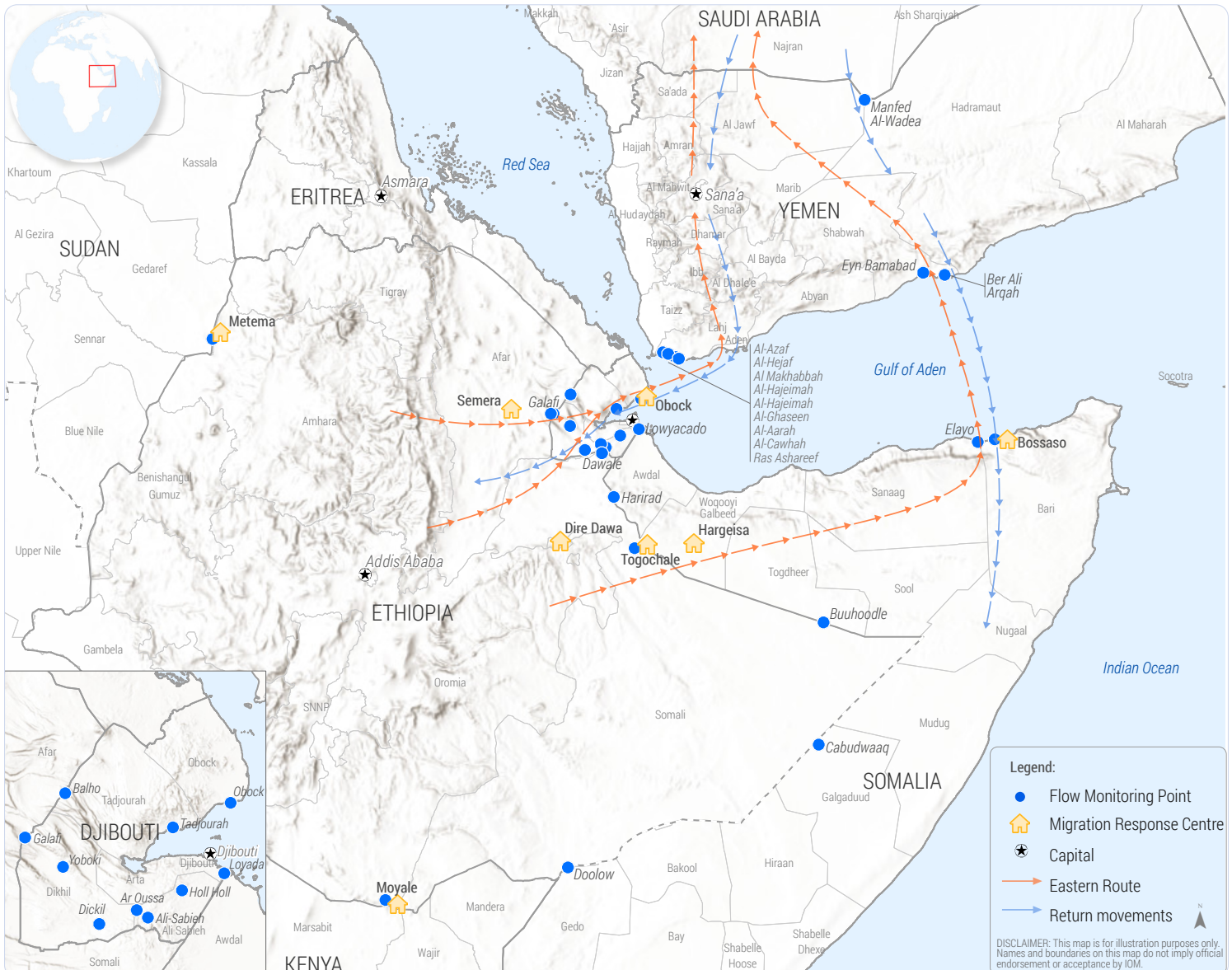


About the report

The Horn of Africa and Yemen is one of the busiest and riskiest migration corridors in the world travelled by hundreds of thousands of migrants, the majority of whom travel in an irregular manner, often relying on smugglers to facilitate movement along the Eastern Route. This regional report provides monthly updates on the complex migratory dynamics through [Djibouti](#), [Somalia](#), [Yemen](#) and [Ethiopia](#) based on diverse data sources and consultations with key informants in the four countries. Moreover, it provides information on the main protection concerns for migrants along the journey, information on [the spillover effects of the conflict in Northern Ethiopia](#) observed at the border between Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan, [a specific focus on children](#) and information on the [returns from Saudi Arabia](#) to Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen.

Data sources:

- [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) data collected at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), which includes Flow Monitoring Registry (group level) and Flow Monitoring Survey (individual level) data
- [Registration data](#) for migrants seeking assistance at [Migration Response Centres](#) (MRCs) in Obock (Djibouti), Bossaso, Hargeisa (Somalia), Dire Dawa, Metema, Moyale, Semera and Togochale (Ethiopia), including information on [Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration](#)
- [Voluntary Humanitarian Return](#) from Yemen
- [Returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia](#)
- [Missing Migrants Project](#) data on migrant deaths and disappearances



Migration Through Djibouti

Observations

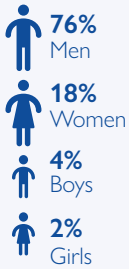
The month of June in Djibouti saw extremely hot conditions, with temperatures ranging between 29 and 45 degrees Celsius. Nevertheless, migration flows into Djibouti increased, albeit only by 10 per cent. Migrants from the Amhara region, mostly from North Wello, were the most numerous, while over a quarter of all entries came from the Oromia region, particularly from Arsi. Most migrants from the Tigray region came from unspecified areas, with a few reporting to be coming from Southern and Eastern Tigray. Since the beginning of 2022, almost 64,000 migrants have entered Djibouti, which represents a 48 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2021. Migration has remained economically driven, but conflict and environmental causes are increasingly reported. This is not surprising, as North Wello and Arsi are areas that have been heavily hit by conflict in Ethiopia, as well as by the drought in the case of Arsi. Spontaneous returns from Yemen to Obock increased by 8 per cent from the month of May. The number of migrants who registered for assistance increased by 63 per cent compared to the previous month with all migrants seeking access to basic services. The number of stranded migrants decreased by almost 20 per cent, as IOM Djibouti facilitated the voluntary return of 186 migrants to Ethiopia through its AVRR programme. Voluntary returns of migrants from the Tigray region, however, remained suspended.

Entries into Djibouti

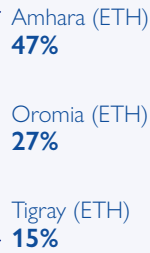
Cumulative 2022
63,948

15,655
Entries
June 2022

Sex & Age Group



Region of Origin



Intended Destination



Migrants surveyed in June 2022

469

Migration Drivers*

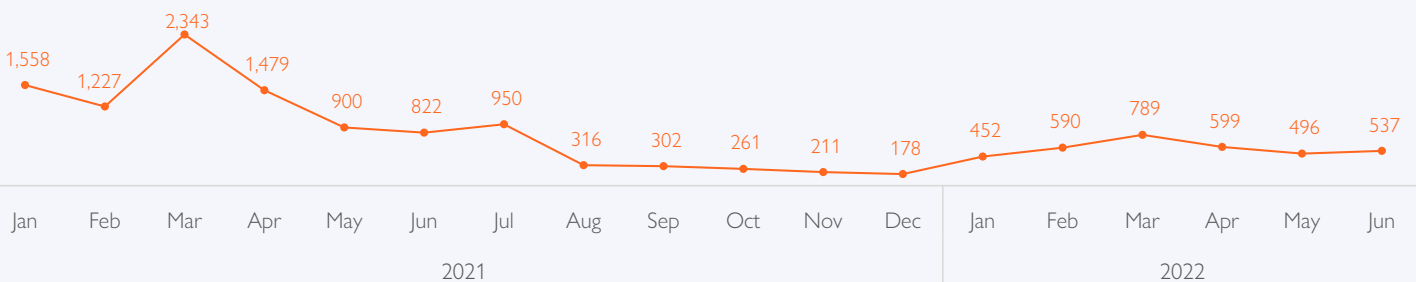


Spontaneous Returns from Yemen to Djibouti

Cumulative 2022
3,463

537
Returns
June 2022

Sex & Age Group

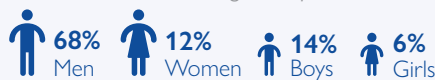


Migrants Seeking Assistance

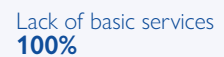
Cumulative 2022
1,050

233
MRC
registrations
June 2022

Sex & Age Group



Hardships



544 Stranded migrants
June 2022

6 Dead/missing migrants**
June 2022

* Multiple answer question.

** Reporting is based on reports of deaths and missing migrants that could be verified.

Migration Through Somalia

Observations

Migration dynamics remained difficult to monitor due to the continued suspension of flow monitoring activities through the month of June as IOM Somalia engages with the Federal Government of Somalia to reinstate operations. According to informal reports from IOM staff and partners, during the month of June, the flow of migrants entering Somalia continued to mostly originate from conflict-affected areas in Oromia and Tigray, and migrants journeyed in search of economic opportunities. Pastoralist movements from northeastern Kenya were observed entering Somalia through the Lower Juba region toward the Kismayo district in search of pasture for their livestock. Outgoing movements of Somali migrants in search of humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia were noted throughout the Doolow area. Field teams observed that the drought is impacting local communities' resilience and capacity to assist migrants, as host communities themselves reportedly sought humanitarian assistance at IDP camps. Spontaneous returns from Yemen to Somalia decreased by 23 per cent compared to the previous month.

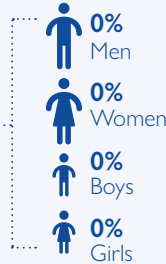
Entries into Somalia

IOM flow monitoring activities suspended in June

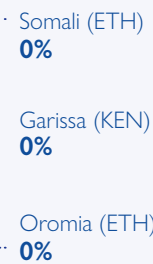
Cumulative 2022
6,504^a

0
Entries June 2022

Sex & Age Group



Region of Origin



Intended Destination



Migrants surveyed in June 2022

0

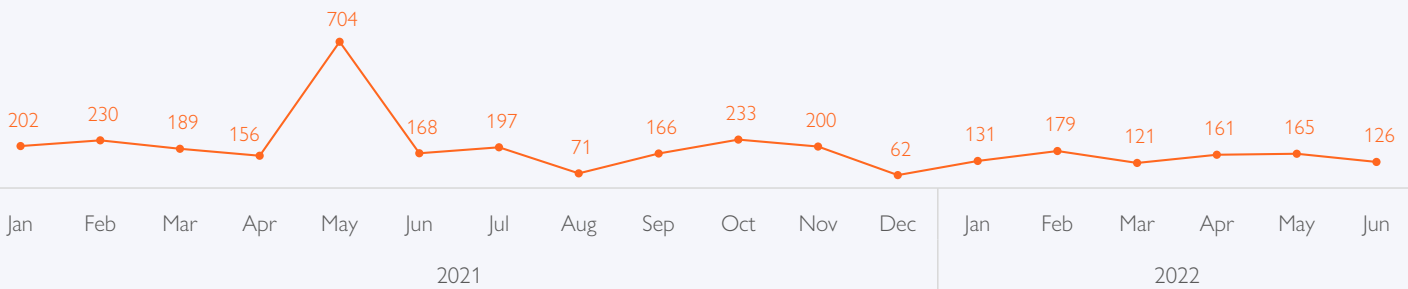


Spontaneous Returns from Yemen to Somalia

Cumulative 2022
883

126
Returns June 2022

Sex & Age Group

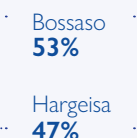


Migrants Seeking Assistance

Cumulative 2022
2,018

272
MRC registrations June 2022

MRC Location



Sex & Age Group



Hardship



1,000 Stranded migrants June 2022

2 Dead/missing migrants** June 2022

^a As of February 2022.

* Multiple answer question.

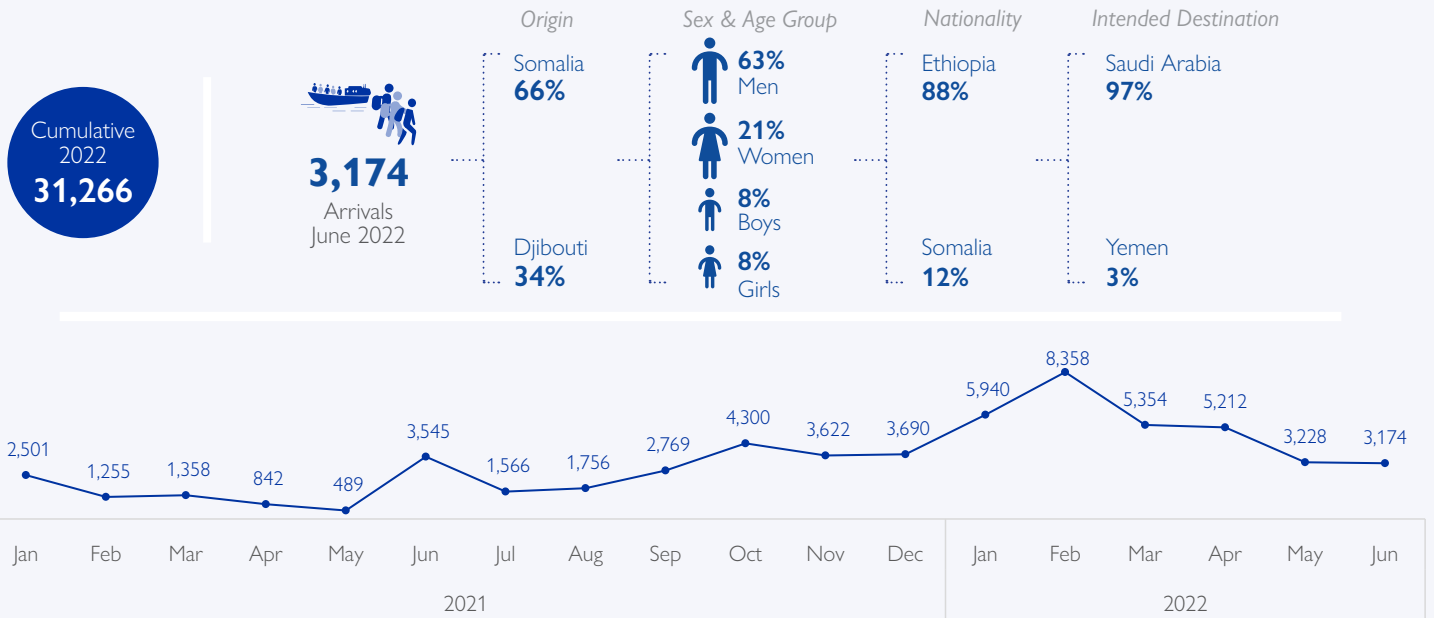
** Reporting is based on reports of deaths and missing migrants that could be verified.

Migration Through Yemen

Observations

In June 2022, migrant arrivals from the Horn of Africa to Yemen remained similar in volume to those observed in May (2% decrease). There was, however, a significant increase (66%) in the number of migrants arriving from Bossaso along the Shabwah coast in Yemen. The increase is likely attributed to good sea conditions and a push by smugglers to facilitate passages before the July to September windy season commences. At the same time, an observed 45 per cent decrease in arrivals from Djibouti is attributed to tight Coast Guard patrols, which have pushed smugglers to use smaller boats. Migrant Response Points in both Aden and Ma'rib have recorded an increase in the number of migrants requesting assistance. Interviews conducted with migrants suggest that the increase is mainly due to the hardship migrants continue to face during their movements, which has left them stranded and in greater need of support. IOM estimates that in June, roughly 43,000 migrants were stranded. Protection monitoring reports indicate that smuggling networks continue to dictate migrant movement across Yemen. This is particularly notable in Ma'rib where smugglers have a strong and sizeable presence and considerable influence over movements in and out of the governorate, onwards to the north of Yemen and towards the border with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The first voluntary humanitarian return flight from Ma'rib departed on 9 June, assisting the return of over 120 extremely vulnerable migrants, many of whom had been stranded for over one year, including unaccompanied children, survivors of gender-based violence and a number of persons with chronic and acute medical conditions. Due to the suspension of such returns by the Government of Ethiopia shortly after the first flight, IOM was able to shelter, at an undisclosed location in Yemen, those most at risk until a special repatriation flight was organized. Returns from Saudi Arabia through the Al Wada'ah land border slightly increased (8%), likely due to the Eid Al Adha holiday. In Sana'a, reports of survivors of human rights violations, including shootings, mortar attacks and artillery, largely continued, and most violations reportedly took place at the border with Saudi Arabia.

Arrivals in Yemen from the Horn of Africa



43,000 Stranded migrants June 2022

0 Dead/missing migrants** June 2022

** Reporting is based on IOM Yemen information and is being verified according to Missing Migrants Project criteria.

Migration Through Ethiopia

Observations

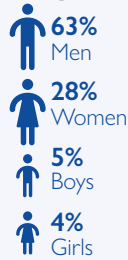
Migrants observed exiting Ethiopia in June remained similar (11% decrease) in volume, population profile and areas of origin to those reported in May. Overall, as of midyear 2022, 115,880 migrants were observed leaving Ethiopia, mainly for economic reasons. This is corroborated by the over 860 migrants surveyed, the majority of whom continued to report economic reasons for their migration decision, though the share of migrants reporting other reasons slightly increased, including those reporting climate change and environmental factors (11%), conflict (6%) and search for services as a push factor. Among respondents from the Tigray region, conflict was reported by 38 per cent of respondents and access to services by 17 per cent. A spike in conflict-induced movements was observed at the Moyale FMP for exits from Ethiopia into Kenya. Migrants seeking assistance overwhelmingly reported lack of access to basic services among their hardships, and nearly 30 per cent reported experiencing imprisonment or detention.

Exits out of Ethiopia

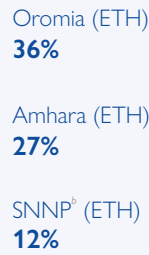
Cumulative
2022
115,880

20,042
Migrant exits
from Ethiopia
June 2022

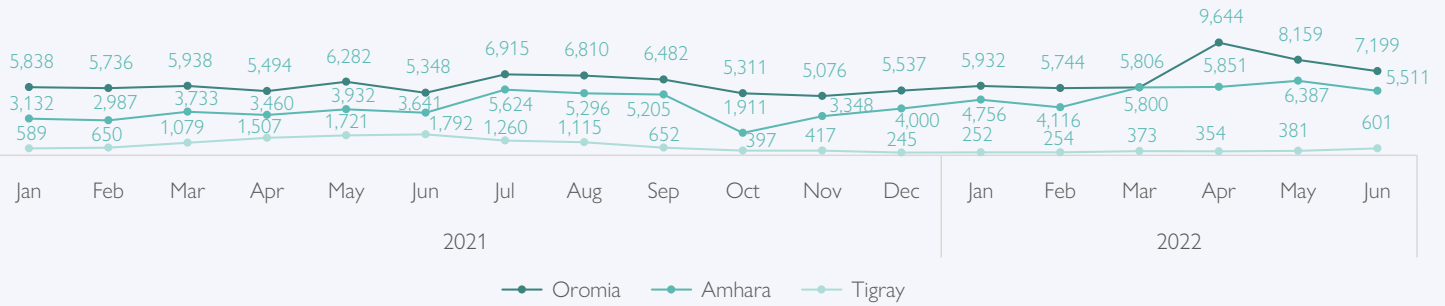
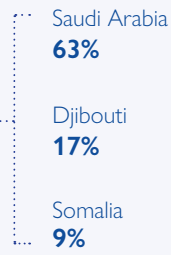
Sex & Age Group



Region of Origin



Intended Destination

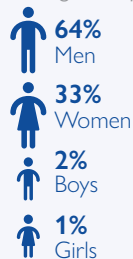


Note: Movements from selected regions of origin

Migrants surveyed in June 2022

863
Surveyed
migrants
exiting Ethiopia
June 2022

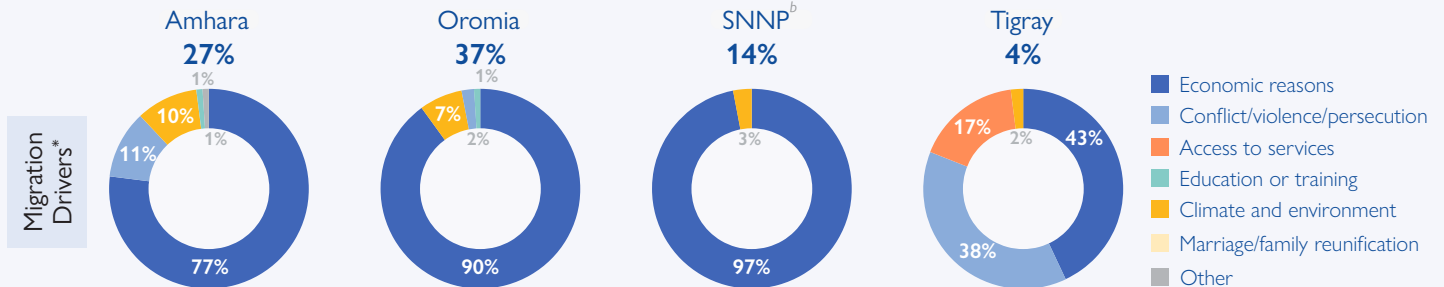
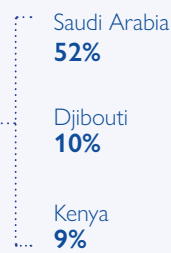
Sex & Age Group



Migration Drivers*

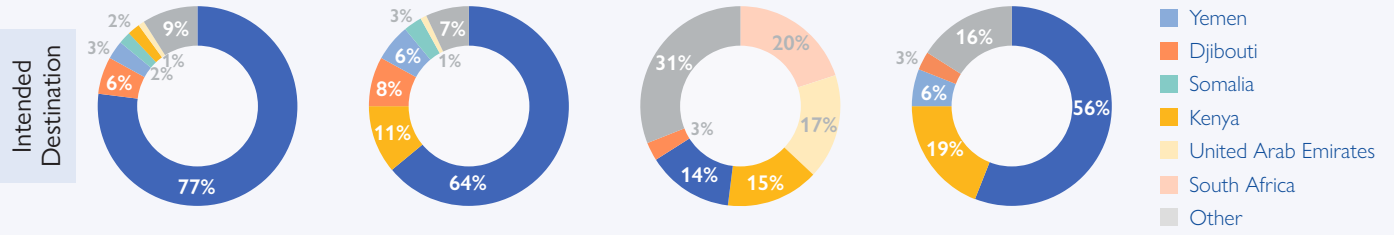


Intended Destination

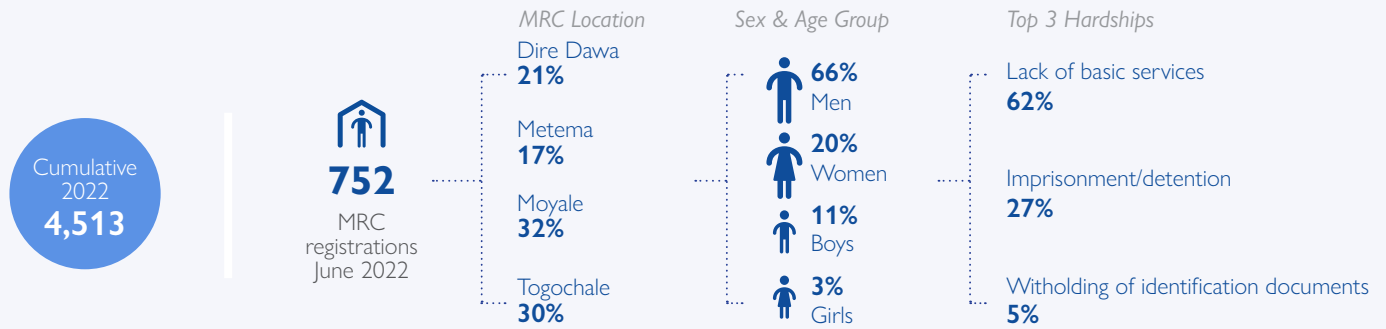


^b Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region.

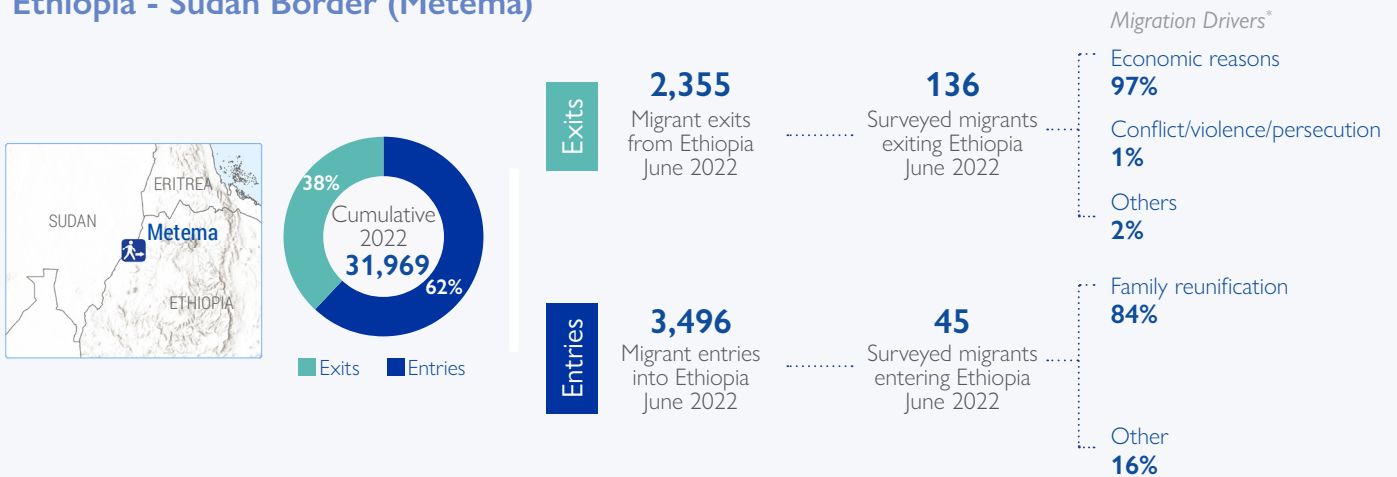
* Multiple answer question.



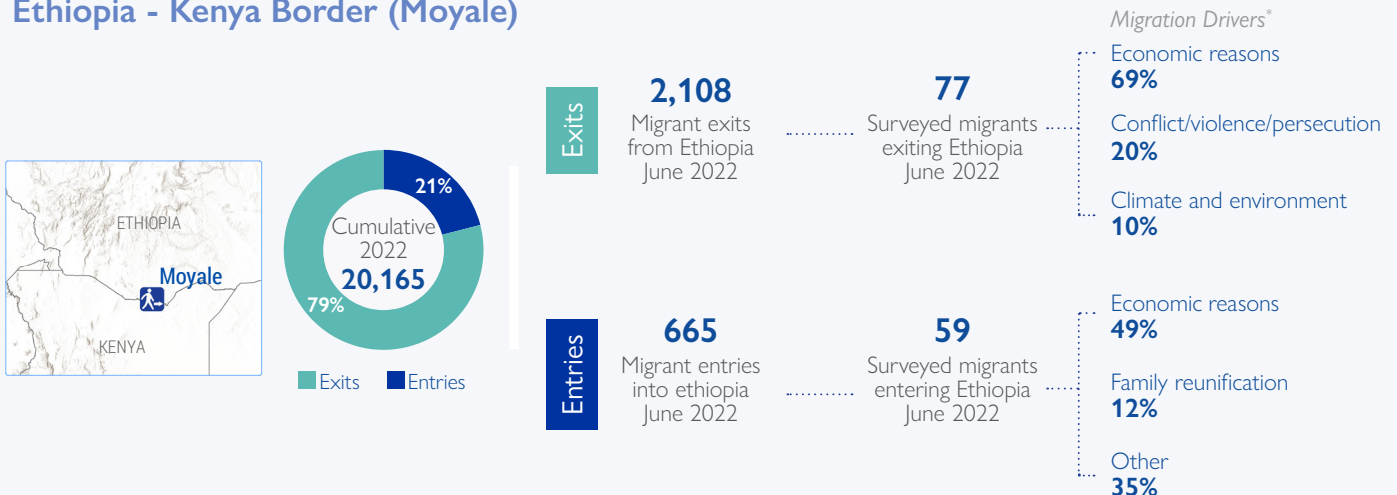
Migrants Seeking Assistance



Impact of the Northern Ethiopia Conflict Along the Northern and Southern Corridors Ethiopia - Sudan Border (Metema)



Ethiopia - Kenya Border (Moyale)



* Multiple answer question.

Migrant Children Along the Eastern Corridor

Cumulative
2022
17,433

1,373
Migrant children
entries
June 2022

Into Djibouti
68%
Into Somalia
No data available
Into Yemen
32%

60%
Boys
40%
Girls

24%
Unaccompanied

262
Migrant
children seeking
assistance
June 2022

In Djibouti
18%
In Ethiopia
39%
In Somalia
43%

67%
Boys
33%
Girls

264

Migrants
surveyed
who are caring
for children
(20% of all
respondents)
June 2022

Travelling with children
13%

Having children in the country of intended destination
<1%

Who left children behind in the country of origin
87%

Caretakers of
migrant children
not travelling
with the migrant
parent

My spouse/partner
59%

Grandparents or extended family
36%

My older children (18 and over)
3%

Other
2%

Returns from Saudi Arabia

19,858
Returns
June 2022

Returns to

Ethiopia
13,855

Somalia
108

Yemen
5,895

Region of intended return in Ethiopia
June 2022

Amhara
47%

Oromia
30%

Tigray
16%

SNNP^b
4%

Afar
2%

Returns to

Ethiopia
44,074

Somalia
777

Yemen
35,285



Cumulative
2022
80,136

^b Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region.

Contact